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"DON'T THROW THAT AWAY!"

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union 561.*** [NON-PARTY.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Owing to war-time conditions it is now impossible to have as much matter set up on Wednesdays as we have hitherto been able to do. We therefore beg that articles and letters should be sent in not later than Tuesday morning, first post.

Notes and News.

The Government Registration Bill.

As we go to press, the text of the Government Registration Bill is still unknown. If, as we hope, the Bill merely provides for the prolongation of the life of the present Parliament, all will be well, but if the Bill includes an alteration in the basis of the franchise for men, we shall view it with grave anxiety. The Coalition Government was formed to lead our country against its enemies, and not to settle our old domestic difficulties, and any such action would create the most deep uneasiness. Since 1832 the question of the basis of the franchise has been one upon which the British people have been most sharply divided: it is one that no war Government should dare to touch.

And Women's Suffrage.

We cannot yet speak of the effect such a Bill might have upon our own question of Women's Suffrage. We, as Suffragists, have suspended our political work, not losing sight of our convictions, but striving loyally to uphold the political truce. We have not pressed for a Women's Suffrage Bill, though we have not forgotten that we need it; we have tried to prove ourselves worthy of citizenship, and have worked for our country in every way that we could, believing that by so doing we best served both our country and our cause. We refuse to believe that now, while women are trying so loyally to support their Government, that Government could cheat and betray them. It would be a betrayal, even greater and more unpardonable than any we have seen before, if the Cabinet were to rush through Parliament, during the political truce, a Bill which would make Women's Suffrage an impossibility after the war. This is no time for bitterness, and we will not be angry until we must.

Clerical and Commercial Training and Employment for Women.

The report of the Special Committee on this subject recommends the immediate training of large numbers of women to fill the places daily left vacant by the enlistment of men. The arrangement of these courses of training and the selection and placing of applicants has been handed over to the local education authorities, and we understand that they are to work in close co-operation with the Labour Exchanges. The proposed training is extraordinarily sketchy, and the work to be found is, of course, of a purely temporary character. We earnestly hope that, in view of these two facts, young girls will not be encouraged to do this work. For young people with their work before them to enter such an obvious blind alley would be sheer economic suicide, and we hope that the suggestion that the sixth forms of our high schools should be largely drawn upon will not become an actual fact. We do not mean to say that women should not come forward for this work. They should, and they will; but they should be older women, to whom the three weeks' training might be more useful, and to whom temporary work will not mean the ruin of their chances in life. In this, as in every other new opening for women, everything depends upon selection. We cannot feel any trust that our local education authorities are experts upon the selection of suitable women, and we earnestly hope that they will accept all the help that can be offered to them.

The report raises many other difficult questions besides the age of the women to be employed. The rate of wages, for example, which is so lightly touched on, is really fundamental. If, as is hoped, large numbers of educated women are to come forward for this work, it is folly to offer them even less than the pay of the uneducated men they replace. Such a proceeding will make trouble for the future, even if it does not make trouble now. We still wish that the Government would appoint some permanent representative body of women to consider such questions as these. Until it does, until long after it does, chaos will continue to reign, and much of the goodwill and the service of women will continue to be wasted.

Women for Positions of Responsibility.

The work of training has been begun by the London County Council, which is organising War Service classes for the purpose of training substitutes for the men now engaged in clerical and commercial work, who will in the near future be called to the colours. These substitutes will, in the main, be found among women of superior education, and as the work for which they are required may involve a considerable amount of responsibility, the Committee consider that every effort should be made to attract this class of woman into the work. A short course of training has been arranged, for which a fee of 10s. 6d. is charged. Forms of application for admission to the classes, which are held at various centres in the London area, can be obtained from Room 149, L.C.C. Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

Commercial Education in France.

In France, at the same time, efforts are being made to prepare the young girls for the work of the future which will fall to them. On the initiative of M. Tenot, Director of Technical Education at the Ministry of Commerce, certain of the Higher Commercial Schools (Écoles Supérieures de Commerce) have been thrown open to girls. "M. Tenot understands how large a part women will have to play in business, and even in our industries after the war," says a writer in *La Française*. The entrance examination to the Écoles Supérieures de Com-

merce implies a good all-round education on the part of the students, who follow a two years' course. Those who pass the final examination, with 65 per cent. of the total number of marks obtainable, receive a diploma. They are said to be in great request, and firms of high standing take their employées from the schools. "The exclusion of women from the Ecoles Supérieures was, before the war, an injustice; but now that heavy losses have struck down part of our male population, to persist in keeping women out of the schools any longer would have been dangerous."

More Curiosities of War Economy.

In the Regulations for the Training of Teachers in Secondary Schools, recently issued by the Board of Education, we note an effort in the direction of "economy." It is laid down (Art. 21) that the Board may pay grants, under certain conditions, to approved Secondary Schools on account of a properly-qualified teacher in training at the school; and concludes: "Grants under this Article may be paid either to Secondary Schools for Boys or to Secondary Schools for Girls, but the number of Schools for Girls to which grants will be paid will, for the present, be strictly limited." When the nation requires the service of *all* citizens, is there any reason why the efficiency of one-half of the teachers should be "strictly limited for the present" by less care in training?

Women Assessors Wanted for Munition Courts.

"Some of the cases that come before the Munitions Courts," says *The New Statesman*, "whether relating to the employer's insistence on extraordinary overtime for delicate workers or to workers being kept idle and wageless for days or weeks, whilst their employers nevertheless refuse them their discharge, are nothing less than revolting. For the way in which Mr. Lloyd George's Act is being worked in many districts "slavery" hardly appears to be too strong a word. But the worst tales are not told. One, indeed, came up in court the other day, when a number of girls insisted on leaving because of the literally indescribable behaviour towards them persisted in by a foreman. The firm, nevertheless, refused them their discharge, and insisted, in the Munitions Court, on their submissive return to work. The girls were too shy to state plainly to a tribunal exclusively masculine what the foreman had done, and the presiding lawyer made light of the case, and was about to order them back with a fine. It was, however, quietly intimated to him that, for the girls' protection, any such decision would immediately be followed by a criminal prosecution, whereupon he decided to grant the girls their leaving certificates."

"This case illustrates the dangerously irresponsible and one-sided way in which the Munitions Act is administered. It also, incidentally, emphasises the importance of appointing a woman assessor for any cases in which women are concerned. . . . Questions of the foreman's conduct, of the character and behaviour of fellow-workers, of the sanitary accommodation, of the worker's own state of health, of her capacity to endure the extended hours and physical conditions of the workshop—all these make it only reasonable that, when the number of assessors is increased from two to four, as the trade unionists are asking, one, at least, should always be a woman."

Women-Cooks to the Rescue.

A correspondent of *The Times* reports that a large contingent of soldiers who recently came up to London to be taught cooking by certified women-teachers, were enthusiastic about the quality, quantity, and variety of their food, which they declared was "much better than anything they had had since they joined." Everything was of the best, and the cost was 1s. 1d. per head, a saving of 8d. each on the Government allowance per day. This, the writer points out, would mean a balance of £4,676 at the end of the week where a division is billeted in one camp. "But we should want forty cooks (with soldiers under them) at £2 per week (the high salary would attract first-rate cooks and organisers) and 10s. for food, reducing the balance to £4,576 per week, or £2,379,522 per annum. . . . If the head of the Commissariat Department at the War Office thought it unwise to employ trained cooks, and a certificated teacher, fully trained—to pay surprise visits—many trained ladies would be proud to give their services. I know, personally, three who are doing the cooking in hospitals, and although they have no technical training and very little experience at home, by the aid of cookery books and brains, educated girls have been immensely appreciated by our heroic defenders whom they felt honoured to serve." Not only would this change effect great economy, but it would also mean a much more wholesome and varied diet for the men, thus improving their health and efficiency.

Drinking Among Women.

The following members have agreed to serve on the Committee to inquire into the alleged increase of drinking among women, which has been appointed by the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic), with the concurrence of the Ministry of Munitions:—Mrs. Creighton (Chair), Lady Frances Balfour, Mrs. Barton, Mrs. Bramwell Booth, Miss J. M. Campbell, Mrs. Glyn-Jones, Miss Kelly, Miss Macadam, and Miss C. M. Matheson. In the meantime, the regulations already passed for the regulation of the drink traffic have resulted in a considerable decrease of drunkenness, and it is to be hoped that any further restrictions made will be for men and women alike.

"Don't Throw that Away!"

In a children's home the other day, a nurse, who had been trained at one of the big London hospitals, was making bread and milk for the children. Having cut too much bread by mistake, she said to the superintendent: "What shall I do with this bread, *throw it away?*"

It has been the experience of many a worker in girls' clubs to take a party out for the Bank Holiday, and after providing several solid meals for the girls to find them spending three, four, and up to ten shillings of their hard-won savings on sweets, fruit, and rubbish. One such girl, after her marriage, invested the surplus of her husband's winter wages in cheap china ornaments, which she pawned or sold at a much reduced price during his slack time in the summer. Another wife was satisfied by giving her family a diet that "puffed them out," as she expressed it, regardless of the fact that such food was unsubstantial and did not even satisfy their hunger for long.

The extravagances of the richer classes are so obvious that it is not necessary to multiply instances to prove that thrift is not an English virtue, and that the cultivation of thrift would greatly increase the nation's resources. There is no doubt that by *effort* real and substantial saving can be made, and by *knowledge*, economy, with increased efficiency, can be secured. No country can ever afford waste, but in war time it is criminal not to make the effort to spend wisely. If we do not save now there will not be enough food, clothing, and necessaries by and by. But to make this effort efficiently we must have knowledge, and the National Union was among the first national societies to urge its branches to consider the question of thrift, and to have it taught locally. The Branches considered the matter well last year, and this year they are taking it up with great energy and enthusiasm, and are overwhelming the officials at headquarters with requests for speakers and demonstrators, and for advice as to how to conduct Thrift Exhibitions.

To meet this demand, a lecture list of competent speakers on War Economics, Patriotic Housekeeping, Fireless Cookery, &c., has been carefully drawn up, and some time has been given to training the organisers for their work in local branches by these lecturers. They have since been scattered over the country; Miss Knight and Miss Garlick at Cardiff preparing for a Thrift Week there, Miss Frost doing similar work at Brighton, Miss Murray now in Kent after a successful exhibition in Hampstead, where Mrs. Cabourne was the demonstrator, and Miss Churton in the South-Western Federation.

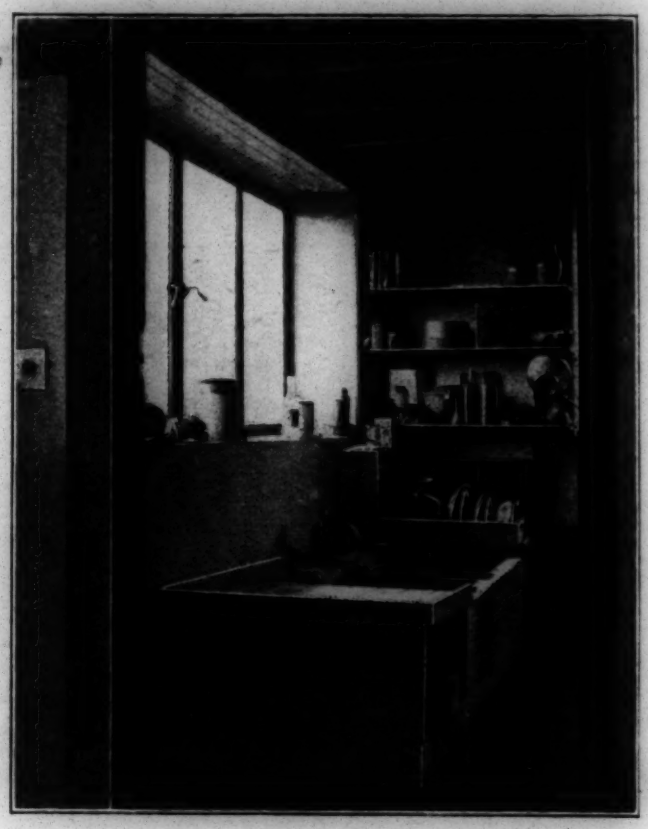
The Patriotic Housekeeping Exhibition opened on November 15th and still attracting a large daily attendance at No. 50, Parliament Street, has been such an unqualified success that it has been decided to keep it open for another week, until December 4th. The demonstrations have been very much appreciated, 300 people having attended during the first week. The materials for the exhibition, such as models of food and the admirable tables of food values, which point the moral of the exhibition, have all been prepared, collected, and arranged by our own staff, and in order that this moral could reach as wide a public as possible, no charge has been made for admission, and there has been no attempt to derive financial profit from the exhibition. We therefore appeal to all who appreciate the importance of the thrift campaign to send us a donation towards the expenses of the educational work of the Union.

"A House that Does Its Own Work."

The car broke down; our driver, elderly and henhearted, was despairing, "If I could get the help of a blacksmith now," he lamented.

We walked on to where, judging by the noise of machinery and the coming and going of carts, there appeared to be some kind of works. The smith, hot and grimy-aproned, listened to our plea with unmoving face. "Ye can stop the bellows, Jimmy; come to see what's oop wi't car."

Smith and "Jimmy," both taking no further notice of us, ponderously left the forge. Part of the shed was filled with



bags of cement, and the rest littered with a medley of tools, scrap-iron, and bits of large and small machinery. On the whole, the cement-bags offered the most comfortable seat until such time as we were relieved of our charge of this country forge.

A tall, thin man strode rapidly past. A distant door rattled and slammed, rattled and slammed again. The man reappeared, this time in the doorway. "Willie," he called. "Damn! where have they all gone to?" He spoke quietly to the apparently empty space. My husband rose, went into the dim light of the machinery-strewn floor. "I'm afraid—" he said. "Oh it's all right," jerked the thin man. "I was just looking for one of the men."

He was disappearing again when my husband called: "Our car has broken down; the blacksmith has gone to see if he can help my driver."

The thin man came into the forge, letting us see that his hat was antediluvian, but his suit, although mysteriously spotted, sagging and bulging in queer places, was of undeniably good cut. Frankly, I was piqued, and, leaving my throne of cement, came into the light. Off came the battered hat, revealing a clean-cut, intellectual face and head. "I'm sorry you've stuck," he smiled. "Oh, here's Arthur."

The smith loomed in the doorway. "What's wrong?" asked our queer acquaintance.

"Nothin' much; we'll 'ave it runnin' in an hour." And, gathering up some tools, the smith departed.

"You'd be more comfortable up at the house," suggested the thin man. "I don't know what my wife's doing, goats I suppose; but, anyway, you'd better go up."

We demurred, speaking of the trouble it might cause.

"Just a minute." Again the man had gone. We heard the faint tinkle of a telephone-bell, and the next moment he reappeared, flushed and laughing. "It's all right; I've telephoned. She says you can get tea, too, if you want."

"It's very kind," we murmured, "but it's only an hour to wait." That telephone had frightened me; I foresaw a considerable walk to "the house."

I was wrong. We had to go but a few yards. From the crest of the small hill we had climbed we saw a low, white house set against the indigo darkness of a pine wood. One's first impression was that something about it had been forgotten. Hooks reared themselves from the ridging of the roof as if catching at the sky; a tangle of overhead wires appeared to be restraining them from this desire, and hopelessly tying it up to another building a little further away.

Our host chatted on quite unconcerned by the fact that we did not even know each other's names.

"Yes; those are telephone-wires; all my interests are linked up by private 'phone—saves a lot of bother. No; those are power-cables; we run the house by electricity. The missus doesn't like servants; she's queer; grand worker, though. If it wasn't for those goats!" A plaintive note came into his voice. "You see, she believes that children can only thrive on goat's milk, so she breeds the beasts, and encourages everyone else to, too. Worse, she lets the goats eat my plants; it's a beastly nuisance, as I get all my best specimens from America."

His enthusiasm had spurred the pace, so that when we arrived at a small black door set in a high white wall we were breathless. "Here we are," he exclaimed. "I wonder where the missus is? Ho! Missus," he shouted.

"Well, what now?" answered a voice from the nearest building. A woman appeared in the doorway. She had on a torn blue overall and an ancient Burberry coat. Her hands were covered with some slimy substance. "She's better," she announced, looking back into the stable, for such the building seemed to be. "Sorry I can't shake hands. One of my goats got a chill, and I'm dosing her. I'll be up at the house in a minute."

Our host led us past an evidently much-cherished plantation of maples, to the back door of the house. It had a good-sized porch, which, he explained, served as an outdoor nursery in the stormy weather. The scullery into which we stepped seemed less a mere scullery than a sort of clearing-house for the day's work.

"What's that?" my husband asked as I examined the big three-compartment sink of Australian origin (I was told this later).

"That? Oh, that's our electric washing-machine; wonder-

ful invention. We got it in America. Can't make out why such appliances are not more generally used over here. It does excellent work, is no trouble, and needs very little mechanical knowledge to run it. Moreover, the missus declares it both saves wear-and-tear on the clothes, and cleans them more thoroughly than can possibly be done by hand."

"How delightful," I exclaimed, and took down the name of the maker. Before we passed on I had seen, out of the corner of my eye, a roomy recess holding a great variety of brooms, and a big hot-water tank upon which kitchen-cloths and damp outdoor garments were drying.

"Mind the step," called our thin friend. "We put the scullery floor on a lower level than the rest of the house, so as to

get rid of the floor draught. This is the kitchen dining-room." I just stood still.

"Oh, Howard," I wailed; "why isn't my kitchen like this?" It was flooded in sunlight from three big casement windows. The floor was clear of any table, but in the deep square bay of the biggest window I saw a round mahogany dining-table, and here and there against the walls stood mahogany chairs of antique pattern.

A clatter of clogs in the scullery announced the incoming of the goat enthusiast. Seeing us in the kitchen her face fell. "The tiresome rascal," she said. "He's brought you in the back way again. He always does." Slipping off her clogs and the old coat and apron, she revealed a distinctly sensible garment, very short as to the skirt but clean and carefully laundered. She came in, went over to a corner beyond the fireplace, there was a click, and at once a blaze of electric light lit up the fireplace recess, showing it to be hung round with shining aluminium utensils, the middle filled by a bright-topped stove, the sides fitted with drawers to pull out into the room.

"Electric range," she said, and snapped on a switch.

I was fascinated. "Do you do everything by electricity?" I asked.

"Washing and ironing, cooking and sweeping—yes. But my hands still serve some useful purpose in spite of all our efforts to save labour."

We were shown the American refrigerator and fireless cooker: both, according to our hostess, indispensable necessities in a house designed to be servantless. An ingenious cupboard, or kitchen-cabinet, to give it its right name, seemed to bring together, in its make-up, all the needs of the kitchen—table, saucepan-cupboard, and all the cook's materials. This stood within reach of the electric stove in order to save steps or waste of energy.

"Some people," said our hostess, "are shocked by our custom of dining in the kitchen, especially school-girls unversed in the nice balancing of elegant custom against tired feet. I hope soon to see our school-girls taking an active part in the work of the house during the holidays. Their youth, intolerance, and energy must change the average kitchen before long, if they find that they must either improve it or spend hours in the dismal, ugly workshop of the average home. Won't you come into the drawing-room?"

We passed from that sunny, airy workshop into a long, low-raftered room, restful exceedingly. "I'll bring tea," she said, "in case your car comes sooner than you expect."

As the work-lady shut the drawing-room door behind her another opened at the far end of the drawing-room, and our host came through. He had changed, apparently from top to toe; but how had he done it in so short a time we were puzzled to make out. He must have noticed our astonishment, for he chuckled and said: "Would you care to come round the rest of the house while the wife gets the tea?" It will only take a few minutes." We did like, and solved the mystery of the lightning change. Each bedroom had a washing-room attached, fitted with the biggest basins I had ever seen, with hot and cold water laid on. Each room, too, had a radiator, so that in winter these specialists in house comfort could keep the inside temperature equable and warm. The linen-closet filled me with envy. There is something ever attractive to a woman in wide shelves neatly piled with fine linen.

"We are proud of our guest suite," remarked our host, and well he might be. Two charming rooms, the sitting-room with a separate outside door on to the back porch, in order, it was explained, that guests might feel quite at home and at liberty to retire or go out without advertising their movements.

"Incidentally, it solves the servant problem," added Herself, who had now joined us. "When I am forced to get help I invite either a friend or some really nice girl to stay with us for a time. I always pay good wages. I think a business basis is best, but the real attraction of the work here is due not so much to its easy character as to the privacy enjoyed during leisure hours. After all, though congenial work is the greatest joy anyone can hope for, unless one has a pleasant resting-place one would soon break down."

"Rest after toil." Here were simple lives fulfilling both. We left "the house that does its own work" with regret, wishing it were possible for more of us boldly to throw convention to the winds and live thus happily, hardily, regardless of appearances.

[*It may be noted that the arrangements in this house were completed before the war, but the idea of economising by using electrical appliances to save labour is worth considering, and further details as to their use and cost will be given in our next number.*]

The Madonna of To-day.

All through the ages the cult of the Madonna has continued. As the centuries increased in number, so did her fame and adoration grow. She was the Dream-Woman of the saints, the Eternal Mistress of the celibate ascetic.

With the Reformation she suffered an eclipse, for the saints ceased to be celibate, and with stout Martin Luther's marriage the Teutonic woman with her devotion to kitchen, kirk, and children was born, and Madonna descended from the throne to the hearth, and gradually became a victim of the contempt that familiarity breeds.

But with the war we have changed all that, and Madonna has come into her own again. For she is the Mother of Men, and daily and hourly men grow increasingly precious. The War Demon robs us of them very fast, and the cult of the "next generation" has suddenly become important.

For years Madonna has been somewhat of a drudge, and has been despised by "new" and "advanced" women. It has even been whispered that she did not know her business, and that, having bred men, she did not know how to rear them.

As far back as 1897, in little Belgium—tragic little Belgium—they began to educate Madonna. France, finding mothering no longer the mode, started a little lâter to cultivate it, to offer prizes and inducements to those graciously willing to perform the simple, yet wonderful, duties of women. Here, too, for nine years, wise women have been trying to educate and encourage maternity. The great war found them ready, and when it began they tried at once to extend their educational activities to raise a fund, and to found new schools for mothers and offer new aids to somewhat indifferent Madonnas. A certain measure of success attended their efforts. The fund languished, for claims were many, but at least 120 new educational establishments were started by its efforts.

Now, as the first year of war is nearly over, and the great band of heroes marching to Valhalla swells daily, it is at last becoming obvious to the mere onlooker that the Madonna of to-day is the only sure hope of regeneration in the future. Scarce a day passes but there are letters in the papers about the "next generation." Some clamour for milk for the babies, some for dinners for the mothers, and some for crèches where babies, temporarily bereft of the maternal oversight, may disport themselves more healthily than in the delightful but uncleanly gutters of their native streets.

Half these agreeable writers seem unaware of the sound and continuous work that has been going steadily on for a good many years. Mothers' "welcomes" are to be found in eighty-nine places in London, and in 500 in the provinces. The 120 new schools have been formed since the war broke out.

There is nothing more jolly than a "school" for mothers. It is for them the happy, gossiping time of the week. In the waiting-room, round a blazing fire in winter, the mothers undress their babies ready for the "weighing." Careful establishments supply baskets to hold the clothes, and presently there is an agreeable circle of happy little cherubs. Round limbs emerge delightfully from flannel confinement, and baby looks about expectantly for the bath that is not there. Madonnas liberally admire each others' babies.

"My, 'e 'as grown!"

"'Ow much does yours weigh?"

"'E is a bit peaked-like."

The Madonnas themselves sometimes look a little tired. If you *have* six under eleven and your man is at the war, even the Government allowance (mostly considered liberal) does not always *quite* meet it with bread at ninepence. "Wot are you to do? There ain't no money for clothes."

Secondhand clothing sold very cheaply, and woollies, beneficently knitted by leisured spinsters and sold at cost price, help to meet this difficulty; and cod-liver oil, Parrish's food, and infant nourishment at reduced prices help to keep up the weight. If, with it all, baby is still rickety, milk is delivered daily, and there is hope for the next generation.

This is the business day, when baby is weighed and mother is advised, and, after that, tea and gossip adds grace and distraction to the instruction.

Then there is a play day, when there is a lecture on food or economy, or wise clothing, and all the babies are spirited away into an adjacent nursery, and all the Madonnas have tea, just for once, without baby in their arms.

Baby doesn't always like it, and there is a stern law which forbids the use of "comforters" within these educational walls. But baby learns to lump it, and amateur nurses gain skill and experience, and so the work of education of babies, Madonnas, and helpers goes bravely on.

But this is the true solution. We want a "mothers' bureau" in every parish, with a big daily crèche, a milk depôt, a cheap dinner restaurant, a weekly weighing and consultation. To these elementary needs might be added baby and school clinics, and dental clinics for both. And when all these are worked together from a common centre, and under common government, the "next generation" will really have a chance.

An immense step forward was made last year, when the Public Health Authority agreed to pay half the expenses of all schools for mothers. When the notification of births is made compulsory in every parish, then the movement will be placed upon a really sound basis.

England looks to her mothers to retrieve in the future the losses of the present. War marriages are good, for the soldier, ere he passes, may have handed on the torch of life, and so England's future be assured.

And thus the cult of the Madonna has come again. Clubs for Madonna are also good; concerts for Madonna to cheer her time of waiting; dinners for Madonna to make the babies grow.

And for those who love children, there is in these rooms, full of joyous and inconsequent babies, the only real consolation for the infinite pathos of this crushingly destructive war.

F. A. D.

Book Reviews.

The Evidence in the Case. By James M. Beck. (London and New York. Putnam's. 1915.)

A revised edition of Dr. Beck's very careful study of the negotiations preceding the war. As is well known, Dr. Beck thinks that the case goes entirely against Germany. The new edition contains some additional material. It does not, however, bring into prominence the fact that the German Chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg, did claim to have telegraphed to Vienna, on July 29th, urgent advice that Austria should enter into "conversations" with Russia. Since this edition was published (January, 1915), the Chancellor has quoted (in his August speech) from two documents in support of this claim (documents not published in the German White Book); and it is likely enough that the despatch of a message from him on July 29th was really the reason why, "on July 31st, Austria *for the first time* in the negotiations agreed to discuss with the Russian Government the merits of the Servian Note" (p. 173). The case for Germany cannot be said to be materially improved, if at all, by admitting this. On the contrary, the lateness of the proposal and the readiness with which it was accepted by Austria make it look still more suspicious that Germany has no pacific documents to exhibit of any earlier date. Still, the Chancellor's speech and its references are of importance, and no doubt Dr. Beck will make his comments upon them in his next edition.

The Psychology of the Kaiser. By Morton Prince. (London. Fisher Unwin. 2s. 6d.)

Rather a thin study of the Kaiser's temperament, presented with a somewhat unnecessary parade of technical terms, "'phobia," and the like. The fundamental idea seems to be that the clue to the Kaiser's character and actions lies in his passionate desire for absolute rule, and his fear that the democrats of Germany might take it from him and from his house. Neither America nor any other free people could, Dr. Morton Prince believes, have any quarrel with the ideals of German democracy, and if that democracy should come to its own and put the Kaiser in his proper place, then at last Europe might hope for "lasting peace through the overthrow of autocracy and militarism."

F. M. S.

The Jester. By Leslie Moore. (G. P. Putnam's, Sons. New York and London. 6s.)

It is a little difficult to classify this fantasy, part narrative, part allegory, set in England apparently at the end of the Middle Ages. No jester of that or any other age could have played the part assigned to him here, and while it is quite possible that an Italian Count might procure a fool a sound beating to gratify a lady's cruel whim, it is incredible that the noble should "offer an apology" afterwards, and follow that up with a proffer of friendship. Nor do the subsequent adventures of Peregrine the Fool, at the Castle Syrtes (a sort of Venusberg), and in the service of the Black Magician Menippus, set forth satisfactorily the adventures of a soul. The abominable injustice and cruelty which must either make or break a man, left "the Jester" very much where it found him; and it is the same with his spiritual adventures. They leave no permanent mark upon the mild-mannered dreamer, who wanders through them to reach a final sanctuary of dreams: "Through the open door of the church the dawn showed purple beyond the hills. The sun, coming up above them, shot golden beams into the place, falling upon the crucifix set among bluebells and snow-white cherry blossom." Little bright-coloured bits of description like miniatures are among the best things in the book.

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Imports.

To readers of THE COMMON CAUSE it must be abundantly plain that it is imperative that we must cut down our spendings AT ONCE, and put the amount saved into the War Loan as quickly as we can. Nearly all our food is at present imported. It is therefore impossible for us to cut down altogether our imports of necessaries and to live within our means.

It is growing more and more difficult to pay our way by exporting goods—and our debt is not only growing rapidly, but it is being piled up in neutral States which have no obligation whatever to see us through this war; indeed, some of these neutral States have a direct interest in prolonging it.

All these facts have been brought already before THE COMMON CAUSE Council, some of them by our readers themselves; but there seems to be some hesitation over drawing the practical conclusions. One essential factor in the problem is overlooked by the writers of several very interesting letters published in our columns. We are, as a fact, faced by the absolute necessity of maintaining our own vital resources *and those of our Allies*. New Zealand butter, to take the concrete instance used already, is one form of wealth produced by our own people. Out of her mutton and butter New Zealand pays part of her share of the war. Let our own women at home, wherever possible, put their energies into the production of food, and let us maintain our resources to keep pace with our wants. But all the same we need New Zealand and *New Zealand needs us*. To "maintain the vital resources" of Denmark or Holland in time of war is, fortunately, no part of our already vast and complicated commitments. Perhaps it is enough to say that large private fortunes are being amassed in those and other neutral countries; many an industrious trader, even if he is not actually engaged in smuggling contraband, "hopes the war may last for ever," as the too candid Dutchman admitted. If New Zealand or Brittany butter rather than Danish is a typical concrete example of one class of imports, there are also imports with which we should have nothing whatever to do.

The Christmas season will begin directly, and we shall be asked to buy our stock of "Christmas fruit"—by which the grocer means dried currants. Our supply of these comes mostly from Greece, who is very anxious to get in ready money just now. It is by no means clear what she means to do with it, nor what her intentions may be. Before very long we may find that the sale of currants to us has enabled her to pay Messrs. Krupp for ammunition to be used against Serbia and our own men. Greece has abundant reason for postponing any break with Great Britain and France as long as possible. But we have every possible reason for refusing to make mince pies and plum puddings this year. For one thing we cannot afford them. For another we cannot tell that the profits will not be used against us before long. So much for neutrals and dubious friends.

By France, Serbia, Italy, and Russia we are bound to stand, and to give them succour and financial support. The course before us is the one pointed out plainly by the author of "Why We Must All Save." (1) We cannot afford to make a single needless purchase in *any* market, especially a foreign market; and (2) we must produce all that we can, and make two blades of grass grow where one grew before. It is urged that we must not deflect labour from munition or export work, or from the task of national defence, for this increased production. But this means not that we must employ cheap Neutral labour wherever we can, but that *we must find new workers*. The women of Great Britain are her great national power-reserve. The work is waiting. Obstacles will give way and barriers will be broken down before long by the sheer force of Need. And then the women who have been training, and are training now, will step into their places, and save the situation.

Correspondence.

LIMITING IMPORTS.

MADAM,—Can we limit imports without thereby limiting exports? H. Powell implicitly admits the contrary by writing, "if we grew more of our own food, *instead* of working in factories to purchase it." Mr. Oliver Strachey has shown us that nothing is gained by *merely* transferring energy from one kind of necessary production to another. We must produce more, or consume less, or do both.

Is not the reason why British farmers do not attempt to compete with Danish butter exporters, that it pays better to sell the milk? Nothing would be gained by turning the milk into butter if the supply of milk were thereby reduced. Gertrude Bell overlooks the fact that we may pay for Danish butter by sending out exports, which, we are told, we must produce in ever larger quantities than before.

Mr. Seddon, Chairman of the Trade Union Congress, was asked at a thrift meeting to give such a test as Gertrude Bell desires to see, and his answer was that it was practically impossible. The currants, which we are not to put in our mince pies, come from Greece, and before Christmas we shall know whether she is an Ally, or a neutral, or worse.

Improved organisation and education are good in so far as they result in an increased production of necessaries, combined with a more economical consumption—in other words, in thrift. The problem is how to increase production when some millions of producers are withdrawn from work, and—until they are killed—consume more than they ever did before.

D. B. MCLAREN.

MADAM,—May I reply to the two letters in your issue of 19th on this subject criticising my remarks? Your correspondent, H. Powell, desires our agricultural organisation to be improved till it equals that of Denmark. I agree; but the way to do this is not to tell the housewife to buy more expensive or inferior English butter, but to organise our farmers until they can successfully compete with the Danes.

In reply to Gertrude Bell's letter, I would point out that by stopping our purchases of Danish butter in favour of English or Colonial butter, we should not, as things stand, be stopping sending English gold to neutral countries. The whole question is one of excess of imports over exports. Suppose there are only two trading countries A and B; their imports and exports equal each other. A imports from B motor cars and butter, and exports to B an equal value, say, of carpets. Now, no gold leaves either country, for the balance between exports and imports is equal. But suppose that suddenly A finds it necessary to import from B a large quantity of war munitions, and at the same time is unable to increase her exports to B owing to the fact that all her available margin of workers is fighting abroad. Then unless some steps are taken, A will have to send to B (a neutral country) enough gold to pay for the munitions. Now the only steps that can be taken to prevent this sending of gold to the neutral country B is for A to reduce her imports from B in motor cars or butter by an amount equal in value to the munitions she is importing. If she reduces her import of motor cars, what happens?

She simply pays for the munitions by denying herself the luxury of motoring. But if she stops her import of butter, what happens? Well, she cannot deny herself butter, so she has to buy butter made at home. But all this extra home-made butter means extra work and extra workers, and since her margin of workers is in the army, she will have to take men from the carpet industry, and set them to making butter. And so she will reduce her exports of carpets to B by at least an equal value to the amount she has saved in imported butter. What she has saved in not buying butter, she has lost in not selling carpets; and the gold will still have to be sent out to pay for the munitions.

The example is, of course, utterly crude, but it serves well enough to show the principle. Everything is gained by real economy, by cutting down our expenses. Nothing is gained by leaving the best market, even if it be foreign, in favour of an inferior English or Colonial one.

OLIVER STRACHEY.

TO THE RESCUE.

MADAM,—I feel desperately that, while the country is soon to enter on a deeply serious economic crisis, there is almost no one preparing the people to play a right and loyal part. Yet I think they would do it if they knew! Your woman's cause is won for after the war. Of that there is no doubt. Will you not, therefore, switch all the Suffrage energy and brains and organisation on to our vital national need—the raising of the money? Nothing else now counts beside this. Make this the immediate supreme business of every Suffragist, and your societies will have deserved well indeed of the State! I cannot see sufficient enlightenment coming from *any* other quarter at present.

J. H. C.

WASTE IN CAMPS.

MADAM,—Only a short time ago, in a camp not very far from Birmingham, one set of men was going out and another coming in. Loaves of bread, tins of food, &c., were being thrown away wholesale, and finally the man so engaged came upon 112 lbs. of new strawberry jam, unopened. "What are you going to do with that?" asked an onlooker. "Throw it away," was the reply. "I will give you ten shillings for the lot," said the onlooker, and the bargain was made.

Meanwhile, the women and the children in the country are going without such luxuries as jam, are being asked to deny themselves in every way, to save pence in the kitchen, and to utilise as food what is ordinarily considered "waste," in order to enable the Government to provision the camps in England in this fashion. Can we make no protest?

CAROL RING.

BANQUETING IN WAR TIME.

MADAM,—I agree with most of your remarks in last week's COMMON CAUSE about the Lord Mayor's Banquet, but I am not sure that your reproof is directed to the right quarter. Is it reasonable to expect Lord Mayors, or even Cabinet Ministers, to be much better than ourselves? A John the Baptist or an Isaiah would have little chance of attaining any of these positions; why then should we expect to hear from those in authority "the voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make His paths straight"?

For good or ill (I think for good) it is the task of each one of us to make our own little bit of path, and it is because we have to a great extent failed to do this that such a regrettable incident as a Lord Mayor's Banquet is possible at the present time.

If each of us removes the mote from his or her own eye, we shall almost certainly find that the beam will of itself drop out of the eye of our brother, the Lord Mayor, and even if it does not do so, forty-five million motes are more important than one beam. Or—to put the same in another way—if each of us spends even a penny on unnecessary things, there is £187,500 wasted—or more than the cost of many Lord Mayor's

banquets. There may be some soul of goodness in a thing so evil as a Lord Mayor's Banquet in war time, if it makes us private citizens say :—

"'Tis well! from this day forward we shall know
That in ourselves our safety must be sought,
That by our own right hands it must be wrought,
That we must stand unpropped or be laid low.
O Dastard, whom such foretaste doth not cheer!"

PHILIPPA FAWCETT.

INFANT WELFARE.

MADAM,—Mrs. Acland very rightly draws attention to the dangers of bringing voluntary work under the control of local authorities, but she does not indicate how it is to be met except by opposition to such control. There is, however, another and better course to follow. Voluntary workers who realise that some external control is a necessary condition of financial support, should study the nature and general problem of local government, and the powers and tendencies of local authorities, as well as the special conditions of their own locality and the individual men with whom they have to deal. Efforts should be made to interest women, particularly ratepayers, in local questions, and to form an educated public opinion which can be brought to bear on any special point and utilised at elections. Women candidates should be selected in good time, and induced to serve on minor public bodies, so that they may have experience of the way men, and particularly elderly business men, administer affairs. They will criticise, but they will learn a great deal of the masculine point of view, which is not always wrong. When more women, provided they are the right women, are members of local authorities, the machinery of local government will be better adapted to direct the voluntary work which must sooner or later come under its control. Until you are certain that women can exercise an influence from inside as well as from outside, it is well to be cautious, and not to abandon a voluntary organisation unless you know that you can in some degree at least effect what is substituted for it. Municipal authorities are often backward and tiresome, but they have the law behind them and they are a part of the government of the country, and which must be reckoned with by all social workers.

ANNIE M. A. H. ROGERS.

WOMEN DOCTORS FOR MATERNITY CLINICS.

MADAM,—In view of the interest your readers have shown in the refusal to appoint a woman doctor to the Bath Maternity Clinic, I venture to draw your attention to an article by Dr. Symons, Medical Officer of Health for Bath, entitled "Men or Women for Public Medical Appointments?" which appeared in the *Medical Officer* for November 6th. Dr. Symons thinks it a "mistake" that inspectors of midwives are almost exclusively women, and that a "male medical inspector would be quite equal to a woman." As for the medical inspection of school children, "the work may be left equally to men and women, but I am strongly of opinion that the school medical officer should always be a man and should exercise some sort of control over the publication of reports, &c. . . . Such reports ought to be checked by some one with wider experience and *better reasoning powers*."

But the most important passage of the paper deals with the question over which the present controversy has arisen. "Schools for mothers, antenatal and maternity clinics are being established all over the country with the aid of Government grants, and it is assumed that the medical officers of such institutions must be women, and in the majority of cases, they will be young, inexperienced, recently qualified women, who will commence work and go blundering along for years, without much chance of an interchange of views with other qualified persons."

Every sane person must agree with Dr. Symons in deprecating the appointment of inexperienced persons to responsible public offices, but he offers no evidence to prove that, because a candidate is of the female sex she must necessarily be more "young and inexperienced" than a male candidate. All the evidence goes to show that for minor public health posts with few opportunities for promotion it is extremely hard to attract experienced and capable men, who have plenty of scope in more promising fields not open to women. Dr. Symons proceeds. "But what I feel most strongly is the tendency to give advice on sexual matters, which are far better left to the good sense of the individuals concerned. If they are to be discussed at all, the husbands should be met by medical men. I strongly protest against the efforts which are being made by various associations of women to limit the size of families by methods which are ruinous to health, mental and bodily, and to domestic happiness, and are altogether more objectionable than the teachings which culminated in the publication of the *Fruits of Philosophy* some forty years ago."

Does the Medical Officer of Health for Bath seriously maintain that a wife is the personal property of her husband; that she has no right even to seek medical advice about her own health? What "associations of women" does the writer refer to, and why should medical women officials be suspected of disseminating their "ruinous" views? The whole paragraph should be read in the light of the Women's Co-operative Guilds' book on "Maternity," to be fully appreciated.

L. D. FAIRFIELD, M.D.

VOTES FOR SOLDIERS.

MADAM,—The first paragraph in THE COMMON CAUSE of November 19th, entitled "Votes for Soldiers," appears, *prima facie*, to sound a note of acquiescence in the Earl of Meath's appeal to women to make "one more sacrifice" in the event of a Bill being brought forward to extend the franchise among soldiers. It is to me amazing that such a sentiment should find expression in the official paper of the N.U., and I hope that some other interpretation may be possible.

From Lord Lansdowne's statement it seems clear that some revision of the franchise is at least contemplated, even though Lord W. de Broke's Bill is withdrawn; it seems superfluous to say that such an extension would remove the attainment of the franchise by women into the indefinite future. It is only a few weeks since we circularised our M.P.'s in connection with Women's Suffrage, we cannot therefore say we have suspended our Suffrage work. Are we to understand that the official view is expressed in this paragraph in THE COMMON CAUSE, the logical outcome of which would be that we should, as a Union, take no action in the event of such a Bill being brought forward?

M. G. THODAY.

[*We hope it has been sufficiently clear to readers of* THE COMMON CAUSE, *week by week, that Suffrage work has not been suspended. The resolution passed by the Executive on August 6th,* 1914, *and confirmed by the Council, that "Ordinary political work will have to be suspended during the war," did not, of course, apply to propaganda work, which is always being carried on, but to political agitation which has been in abeyance.* ED. C.C.]

GOVERNMENT'S REGISTRATION BILL.

A WARNING TO SUFFRAGISTS.

MADAM,—The text of the Government's Registration Bill will be published at the same time as this paper appears, and will be read by all Suffragists with anxious interest. If the Bill merely provides for the prolongation of the life of the present Parliament, and states in general terms that special registration arrangements shall be made later for the first General Election after the war, then the matter will not be one of immediate concern to us. But, if, as is foreshadowed in some quarters, the Bill includes actual provision of a new electoral qualification for men, then Suffragists must unite to insist that an electoral qualification for women shall be included also. The danger is that the Bill may be so drafted that provision for a change in the men's franchise (either by inclusion in the Bill or by amendment) will be in order, but any provision for the enfranchisement of women will be out of order. If this occurred it would be a damaging blow to our chances of getting women included in the electorate for the next General Election after the war. Suffragists have not proposed to raise their question in Parliament till the war is over; but if the Government brings in a Bill which, by its passage now, would prejudice our chances after the war, we cannot choose but raise it. Those members of the N.U. who were present at the February Council Meeting will remember that I predicted then that something of this kind might happen, and warned Suffragists to be ready to act promptly if it did. If the text of the Bill, when published, gives any ground for anxiety, all Suffragists should write *at once* to their members, urging (1) that if the question of changing the men's franchise arises on the Bill, the question of including women should be raised also; (2) that if the Bill is drafted in such a way as to make this impossible, it must be withdrawn and re-introduced in another form. Probably only a few days will elapse between the introduction of the Bill and its Second Reading. There is not a moment to lose.

CATHERINE E. MARSHALL.

[*Correspondents are begged to send in letters on Monday morning, as, owing to war conditions, printing takes longer and we cannot undertake to publish matter sent in late.*]

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The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 52,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time suspended their ordinary political activities, in order to put themselves and their Union at the service of those who are organising the relief of distress caused by the war.

You and I.

"These millions on millions every day, appal me! I feel stunned, and I can't think. I cannot realise what it all means!" writes one of our readers. It is possible to look at those rows of figures till our minds are dazed and we feel quite helpless, and declare vaguely that "there ought to be more economy"; that "there is a frightful amount of waste going on"; and "something ought to be done."

Everyone is uneasy by this time because the Budget has at last set us thinking seriously. We are told that day by day our savings are disappearing, that we are eating up our capital, and pledging our future. To put it in plain English: Great Britain is bleeding to death!

Various remedies are put forward. Much heavier taxation—"heroic taxation"—is one of them. It is evident that we ought to meet a very great deal more of the cost of the war out of current income, instead of piling up debt abroad. The "heavy taxation expedient" is designed to fall upon motor-cars and furs and other costly or extravagant luxuries. The result would probably not bring in much direct revenue, though, at any rate, some undesirable forms of spending would become impossible. The friends of sumptuary laws have, moreover, a long list of "luxuries" which they propose to tax out of use; but some of the items are open to question, and others have to be very carefully considered in the light of our obligations to our Allies, who also have to maintain their trade; and we are all members one of another in the struggle for freedom and justice. Another difficulty in the way of demanding these measures also faces us—the voteless half of the nation is unable to press a demand for "heroic" or any other form of taxation; we are taxed without representation, and we have no voice nor choice in the matter! We cannot, for the same reasons, do much to check public waste or extravagant expenditure. The Government, we must remember, have been confronted with the greatest crisis ever known in history. They have had to improvise not an army but a nation in arms, and the cost of hurry is always enormous. The women, whose help would have been priceless in a national emergency, have been kept out of public life and public service by every ingenious device that out-of-date prejudice, combined with vested interests, could invent. And the nation, in consequence, is not working at full power. Half of us must serve, as well as we can, with one hand tied behind us, and (in too many cases) we are made to feel the want of the experience from which we have been shut out. And yet—let us use the whole might of our right hands for our country, for we must look to ourselves! We can look to no one else.

We cannot look to Governments, Ministers, party politicians, and magnates to lead us. If we do, we shall come to nothing. We have no business to look to "the rich" to set an example, nor to the wage-earning classes to show thrift and deny themselves luxuries, which many of them are tasting now for the first time. If we wait for them we shall come to ruin. And if we expect the party-machine-made-men to do anything except "create machinery to deal with" any matter that comes up, we shall be requiring of them what they have not and cannot give. It will never be this or that politician, or this, that, and the other official, or department who will show economy, or gather up his strength, still less the nation's strength, to meet the coming need. If anyone is to do this, and do it *now*, it will be *You*—You and I! Let us make good

now, while there is yet time, out of our sacrifices and labour the deadly drain upon Britain's strength. We have the power if we have the will. *Ce que femme veut Dieu le veut!*

Self-denial on a national scale is only possible to those who realise that in this night our Souls are required of us! Our men have known this; they have left all and given their all, and gone into the fighting-line. For us, who must maintain Britain's strength behind the fighting-line, the way is plain and clear. Our duty of duties just now is to the War Loan, for the War Loan ought to be the reservoir from which the Government should draw. The contribution to the War Loan is a matter within our own power. It is not enough to "economise," to stint, to spare, simply because the price of food has risen, and we must, for purely domestic reasons, keep down the weekly bills. We must save as we have never saved before; we must find work wherever that is possible and earn, by our own efforts, the money that Britain needs. Every shilling, every pound we can earn or save must be for the War Loan; every superfluity cut down. And the cause for which our men are ready to give their lives is the cause for which we must live.

N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals.

Some Impressions of Royaumont.

Dr. Beatrice Russell, medical member of the Personnel Committee of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals, who has been visiting Royaumont with another member of the Executive Committee, sends the following impressions of the work done there by Dr. Frances Ivens and her staff.

"Probably never has a piece of medical work been graced by so picturesque a setting as has fallen to the lot of the Scottish Women's Hospitals at the Abbaye de Royaumont. The unexpectedness of the combinations one meets with on a first visit to the Abbaye is apt at first to absorb one's attention almost to the exclusion of the real work of the Hospital—the modernness of the workers in juxtaposition to the old-time atmosphere of the place—women doctors, women orderlies, women chauffeurs, moving under the arched roofs and through the cloisters of a building constructed to shelter the lives of men withdrawn from the stress and movement of the world. But the setting of antiquity only serves to accentuate the very practical nature of the work now being carried on there.

"Miss Kemp and I, a deputation from the Executive Committee of the Scottish Women's Hospitals in Edinburgh, paid a three days' visit to Royaumont in the beginning of this month. During those three days we were initiated into the workings of the various departments, from the kitchen to the operating theatre, and found so much of interest in each that it would have been easy to spend twice as much time as was at our disposal.

The Commissariat.

"We arrived at the Abbaye just in time for a meal, and the meals at Royaumont are quaintly unusual, the three tables for doctors, nurses, and orderlies looking like a little inhabited oasis in the great refectory. The enamelled ware, plates, cups, and tumblers remind one that it is war-time, as well as the absence of a tablecloth, and the care everyone takes not to use too many plates! Near the refectory is the kitchen. On the morning of our visit the head of that department had been at market at Creil, to which she is usually conveyed in one of the smaller ambulances, and in the ambulance she had brought back with her, along with other things, a rather bulky purchase of 150 cabbages. Meals for the 200 patients, as well as for the staff, are cooked in the one large kitchen. The cooks, being experienced and thoroughly qualified, are able to arrange the feeding so that there is exceptionally little waste, while, at the same time, the food, for both patients and staff, is well cooked and sufficiently varied. The patients are liberally fed, and are given a larger allowance of meat than is usual in French hospitals. They themselves appear to appreciate the feeding greatly, and in that direction, as well as in the medical care given to them, they consider themselves '*bien soignés*.' As regards the cost of foodstuffs, we found, on inspection of the accounts for stores, that meat of all kinds, as well as vegetables, appeared to be rather lower in price than is at present the case in this country. Such groceries as are found to be dear are sent from home, while others are bought locally. One side of the large square stove in the kitchen is left burning all night, partly for the meals of the night nurses and orderlies and partly that a supply of hot water and soup may be ready for possible new patients, arriving, as they always do, in the early hours of the morning.

Household Supplies and Vetements Department.

"The supply of dressings, blankets, bed-linen, and comforts for patients is stored in one long attic. Such supplies as may be required by the various wards are given out daily by the orderly in charge, who has reduced her department to an admirable state of order, a record being kept of the articles and quantities supplied. This department also supplies the Vêtements Department with the necessary additions to the clothing of the patients.

"The Vêtements Department, also housed in a long attic, gives an outsider a most interesting glimpse into the life of the Hospital. The orderlies in charge have improvised an arrangement of pulleys, by means of which they pull up from the hall below the sacks containing the clothing taken off newly arrived patients. Each sack is then emptied out on to the floor, and a military form is filled up, giving a detailed list of each man's possessions. The lists, after completion, are taken to the wards, read to the respective owners, and are thereafter signed by the men. If verminous, the clothes are sent to be disinfected; if merely soiled, they are dispatched to the laundry, torn articles being put aside for repair, while those beyond mending are replaced by new garments. Sometimes the replacing has to be extensive. One patient lately arrived with no clothing, under the blanket of the stretcher, but a shirt. The Vêtement Department throughout impressed us as being most efficiently worked.

"The supply of household linen for the staff formed another department, and here we were interested to find the care which was taken to keep down the heavy laundry expenses. No tablecloths are in general use, the dining tables being covered with white American cloth, and table napkins are only used as tray-cloths for sick members of the staff.

Motor Ambulances and X-Ray Car.

"The cars, with their girl drivers, form a department which has worked well and smoothly, and from what we ourselves saw of their work the chauffeurs appear to be thoroughly adequate for the requirements of the Hospital. The wounded now always arrive by a night train—never before midnight—and only thoroughly competent drivers could be trusted with the work. In this department the radiographer showed us with pride the beautiful X-ray car given by the London Society, and which had already been in use for the neighbouring Hospitals. The apparatus in the car is almost more complete than the X-ray apparatus in the Abbaye.

The Office.

"In the office department, where Miss Cicely Hamilton is in charge, we saw the Hospital account books, admirably kept, and just returned from the monthly audit in Paris. The office also is largely responsible for the numerous official papers which have to be filled up in connection with every case, and which alone constitute a considerable piece of work.

"For the benefit of the staff, prayers are conducted each morning by Miss Loudon and the sister in charge alternately. On Sunday evening a service is held for the staff in the chapel, frequently conducted by a visiting British clergyman—on the occasion of our visit Miss Loudon read the service, while one of the doctors played the accompaniment for the hymns. The patients are visited regularly by the curé at Asnières, who is a warm and valued friend of the Hospital.

The Soul of the Hospital.

"As to the work of the medical and nursing staff—the real soul of the Hospital—one cannot speak in detail in a non-medical journal. As a medical visitor it was pleasant to see the many evidences of the confidence of the French in the work of Dr. Ivens, as well as the satisfaction on the part of the patients themselves. The Hospital is entirely surgical, and one cannot make it too clear that the position which the Hospital holds is due, in the first place, to the work of the médecin-chef.

"The wards at present contain many cases admitted during the severe fighting in the end of September, cases which are still in a grave condition, and though, in the last few weeks, the pressure has lessened, both doctors and sisters have hard work

in overtaking the great number of dressings which have to be done daily.

"No visitors to the Abbaye could fail to realise the importance of such a piece of work. Quite apart from the share taken in the medical work necessary for the fighting forces, the effect of such service in helping to maintain the cordial relations between us and our Allies can hardly be over-estimated. Miss Kemp and I left the Abbaye feeling that every member of the staff there had a right to be proud that she had the privilege of sharing in the work so ably carried on by Dr. Ivens."

SAFETY OF OUR SERBIAN UNITS.

No further news of importance has been received this week from Serbia. A letter written by Mrs. Harley from Athens shows that she and her party had a most interesting visit there, lasting some two days. During the time the members of the staff, delighted at the unexpected chance of seeing the famous city, put in a strenuous programme of sight-seeing. Their voyage to Salonika, where their ship was conveyed, proved to them once again the magnificent vigilance and preparedness of our Navy. All was well, and Mrs. Harley comments on the ease with which the necessary precautions for personal safety become a matter of daily habit, provoking little or no comment.

A later cable from Mrs. Harley indicates that it is believed in Salonika that our Units are safely installed at Mitrovitza.

CHRISTMAS AT ROYAUMONT.

Who will send a Christmas pudding to a wounded French or Belgian soldier at our Hospital at Royaumont?

"The men here would be delighted by an English Christmas dinner; they have all heard of plum pudding and would like to make its acquaintance," writes Miss Cicely Hamilton, from France. Will Common Cause readers help us once again? It is a large request—a supply of plum pudding sufficient for 300 persons—and we want everyone who can to help with our Christmas dinner at Royamount. So please send a pudding, large or small, if possible.

Christmas isn't Christmas without any presents, though; and we want our wounded Allies to have a real Christmas this year, even though they are far away from friends and relations. So we ask for something else as well. We want the 200 patients to have a small gift each, and we cannot do this unless our readers will help. The gifts should only be small things, and they will certainly be appreciated. So we hope our readers will not fail us.

Miss Burke (at the London Society, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.) has kindly undertaken to forward parcels to Royaumont, but it is most important that they should reach her *as soon as possible*, otherwise they will not arrive until after Christmas. So please send a pudding or present as soon as you can.

Interviews with Representative Women.

IV.—MISS ETHEL SARGANT,

President of the Federation of University Women.

The call to step into the emptying ranks of the Army of Labour has so far been only to the semi-skilled and totally unskilled woman. It is she who is training in clerical and munition work; it is she whom you find on trams and omnibuses, in tubes and lifts, and vans, taking the place of the unskilled man. But the Army of Defence has drawn, and continues to draw, men from every position in life, and the highly-trained University woman must give her services to her country, not only as a V.A.D. nurse or a factory hand, but in the places left vacant by men as highly educated as herself.

Last July the Federation of University Women began to compile a register of women graduates of British Universities with a view to future demands on their services, and much time and labour have been devoted to this task by the President, Miss Sargant—well known in the sphere of scientific research—her secretary, and a band of volunteer helpers.

"Ten thousand forms were sent out," Miss Sargant told me, "and of these six thousand were filled up and returned. We classified them under Universities, occupations, and amount of time which could be given. Education, secondary and elementary, Civil Service, applied science, chemistry, industrial organisation, munitions, secretarial or clerical experience, medicine, or public health, agriculture and horticulture are the chief divisions under which we placed our names. The great majority, of course, had had experience in educational or in secretarial work, but there were a few with exceptional qualifications. Nine women upon our list knew everything about horses. A few others knew such out-of-the-way languages as Russian, Polish, and Hindustani."

The register was only completed two months ago, so that there has been little time for it to become publicly known outside University circles. For this reason, it would be scarcely fair to attach undue weight to Miss Sargant's statement that so far only nine University women had been found positions. As soon as it becomes known more widely, Miss Sargant fully expects to be inundated with inquiries.

"Just at present, it is only the most highly qualified that are occupying my best attention. I want to place those in important positions; then will come the rank and file. Just at present I want to place women who will do the register credit into positions that are worthy of them. In these days some are far too willing to accept work beneath their capacity, just because it is war work. The positions our women have filled up to the present have been good ones. The first position we found was that of a lecturership in history at Manchester University, where the lecturer had left on war service. The most interesting posts of all for which we have been able to supply candidates have been in direct connection with war work. We have two women working as 'draughtsmen' in a Naval airplane construction station. They are both clever mathematicians, and, though beginning their training as 'draughtsmen,' it is possible that after a short training they will prove of great value in the more advanced branches of the work."

"Positions as supervisers in a Government munition factory are being successfully filled by three other University women, and we expect to hear shortly of the appointment of a fourth. One of our women has found a position as student in a research laboratory, where work is being carried on in the investigation of explosives. Two other mathematicians now occupy good positions; one, a Cambridge woman, is in the actuarial department of a large insurance office, while another is accountant to an important commercial firm."

"The greatest demand in the near future will be, I feel sure," Miss Sargant pointed out, "for mathematicians and women with a Science degree, but unfortunately we have fewer of those on our register than I could wish."

"No, the wages question has not troubled us very much," said Miss Sargant in reply to my query. "We decided when we started our register that in every case where a woman takes the place of a man she must be given the same salary. And we have a definite understanding, also, that she must be prepared to give up her post when required on the return of the man whom she replaces, or at the end of the war."

The register throws an interesting light on the spread of women's labour within the last three or four months.

"I had 1,200 full and part-time women on the register when it was completed in September, but most of the information was given in July and August, and I doubt whether more than 200 who can give full time are still out of positions, a proof of the way in which women are finding varieties of war work ready to their hand."

"No, we are not sitting idle now that our register is complete," continued Miss Sargant, "we are busy in compiling emergency lists of University women who are willing to undertake elementary teaching, as very shortly there is sure to be a tremendous dearth of schoolmasters all over the country. We are at present in communication with the Board of Education on the matter. Then in secretarial work we also anticipate a great shortage, and have an emergency list in preparation of all those University women who have had a business training. Those willing to undertake Government work as officers in munition factories, and superintendents of workers, have given us material for another list. All women who are on emergency lists are asked to be ready to take up work at a short notice, and to notify us immediately of any change of address."

M. S. C.

CHRISTMAS HOMES WANTED.

The Professional Classes War Relief Council appeals for Christmas Holiday Hospitality.

The Council educates and maintains some 300 children, and with the approach of Christmas has been brought face to face with the problem of finding holiday homes for sixty of the youngsters whose fathers are away on service.

A similar appeal made in the summer met with a most generous response, resulting in seventy-one children having a romping good time with friends interested in the work of the Professional Classes War Relief Council.

Offers of hospitality should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, 13, Prince's Gate, London, S.W.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR US AT HOME.

"When it comes to the subject of Christmas presents," says the Dean of Westminster in the Christmas number of *The Queen*, "let little presents be given to little people. But let the older children and the 'grown ups' be made to understand that the safety of the Empire depends, humanly speaking, upon the patriotic determination to abstain from every needless expenditure. . . . Difficult as it may be, we must all unite this year in associating our Christmastide with self-denial. There must be no excess, no gluttony, no so-called good-natured thriftlessness."

"The whole community must learn the lesson which hitherto it has failed to learn, that this great struggle in which we are involved for freedom, honour, and home, is as much imperilled through waste of money as through loss of battles.

"Do not let it be said of us at Christmas time that we thought more of our self-indulgence than we did of the national welfare.

"We must check our extravagances, we must exercise self-control as we have never done before at Christmas. For all that we count most dear is at stake; and every sixpence saved for the country and its War Loan is a Christmas present to Old England."

MEMBERS OF THE N.U. WITH THE SERBIAN RELIEF FUND.

Miss K. D. Courtney is going out with representatives of the Society of Friends, who are assisting in the distribution of stores, which is being organised by the Serbian Relief Fund.

It is interesting to know that another member of the N.U., a late organiser, Miss Mildred Watson, is now acting as Secretary of the Fund.

WAGES OF WOMEN RAILWAY CLERKS.

We understand that steps are being taken to obtain more generous treatment for women clerks now employed on the railways. The Railway Clerks' Association considers that the treatment accorded them is in most instances extremely unsatisfactory, and the Association have the question in hand.

WOMEN TRAM CONDUCTORS.

The Highways Committee of the London County Council have reported in favour of employing women as tram conductors, recommending that they should, as far as possible, be engaged for full-time employment, in which case they should receive the same rate of pay as male conductors. After some further discussion as to the advisability of taking on women for half-time work, it was decided that, for the present, the Committee should engage only those women who were willing to work full time.

MISS PAULINA IRBY.

An Early Suffragist.

The readers of The Common Cause feel grateful to the women who have done, and are doing, service in Serbia under the Scottish Women's Hospitals scheme. So, thus esteeming personal service, they may be glad to think of the great gift of our country to Serbia in the thirty-five years of devotion of Miss Paulina Irby, whereby she marvellously raised the condition and *status* of women in Serbia.

Miss Irby was first known to the world as a young, intrepid traveller in remote lands. She was a friend of Mme. Bodichon. She signed the petition for Women's Suffrage placed in the hands of John Stuart Mill by Miss Emily Davies and Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D., in 1866. She did not despise small opportunities of fighting for principle, and on one of her latest visits to England lent her aid in the contest over Women's Suffrage in the "New Reform Club"—a club no longer existing which had men and women members, and of which an original object was the equality of men and women in political life.

The following notice is by M. Miyatovich, former Minister for Serbia at the Court of St. James's:—

"Miss Paulina Irby travelled with Miss Muir Mackenzie through Macedonia, Albania, Montenegro, Bosnia, and Serbia in 1862. They together published a very interesting book, beautifully illustrated, on these travels, which, at the desire and expense of Prince Michael of Serbia, was translated into Serbian, and published in 1868.

"When the Serbs of Bosnia rose up against the Turkish tyranny in 1875, Miss Irby went to that part of Bosnia which the Turks had been devastating, and, with the financial support of some friends, helped the poor and collected many orphans. She established two schools for them. Later on she established at Sarajevo a school for the poor Serbian girls of the Greek Orthodox Church. She brought some English women teachers and soon her school got the highest reputation for its efficiency. It became a model school, and the Austrian Authorities, who occupied the country, considered it as such and showed every respect to Miss Irby. Her school supplied Bosnia with her best teachers, and her pupils were eagerly sought for as wives by Serbian priests and teachers. But even after her pupils had their own homes, Miss Irby continued to take care of them, and her person and name were venerated in all parts of Bosnia as of a most charitable and saintly woman. In 1907 an address of gratitude was presented to her, signed by 200 of the most prominent persons in Bosnia, members of the Legislative body, professors, teachers, merchants, &c. When she died, in 1911, in Sarajevo, her funeral was such a grand and solemn one as the capital of Bosnia never saw before. All the men and women of the town, not only the Orthodox, but also the Roman Catholic, and even Mahommedan, Serbs followed her hearse. Not less than 15,000 peasants from the neighbouring villages came to pay their respects to the dead English benefactress of their country. Miss Irby left all her property to the Bosnian Society for Education ('Prosvyeta')."

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Other attractions: A WOMEN'S ORCHESTRA, MUSICAL and DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS, JU JITSU, PSYCHIC DELINEATIONS, Etc., Etc.
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Tickets from W.F.. Office, 144, High Holborn, W.C., or at the Doors.

EAST LONDON FEDERATION OF THE SUFFRAGETTES.
PUBLIC MEETING
IN AID OF THE
"MOTHER'S ARMS" AND 4 BABY CLINICS
AT THE
Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.,
ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2nd, 8 p.m.,
BERNARD SHAW
WILL SPEAK ON
"THE NATION'S VITALITY."
Other Speakers: DR. BARBARA TCHAYKOVSKY, MRS. DRAKE.
Chair: Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.
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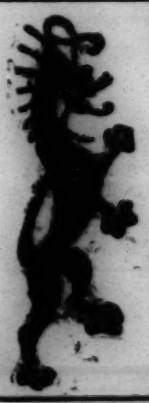

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The wider recognition of Women's Contribution to the Affairs of Church and State is one of the vital problems constantly dealt with.
Among those who contribute are Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. Luke Paget, Miss A. Maude Royden, Miss Ruth Rouse, Miss Gertrude Tuckwell, Mrs. Pember Reeves, &c.
A Specimen Copy will be sent to readers of "The Common Cause" on applicatio
You should find The Challenge on sale at all bookstalls, but if you have any difficulty or would prefer it sent direct, a copy will be posted to you for 13 weeks if you send 1s. 9d. to The Manager, The Challenge, Effingham House, Arundel Street, London, W.C.

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:
Miss Evelyn Atkinson.
Miss Edith Palliser (Literature).
Mrs. Oliver Strachey (Parliamentary).

Hon. Treasurer:
Mrs. Auerbach.
Secretary:
Miss Helen Wright

Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone—4673 Vic. & 4674 Vic.

Finance Department.

The Hon. Treasurer at Headquarters appeals to Secretaries or Treasurers of local Societies and Federations to send copies of their latest Annual Reports and Balance Sheets, except where this has already been done. If Reports are not available, a statement of the total amount of money raised in the Society or Federation should be sent.

Information Bureau.

It is also of great importance that accurate records should be kept of the special work undertaken by Societies during the past year. Any reports sent in are indexed and filed by the Information Bureau, and Societies are specially asked to assist in this valuable work by supplying Headquarters with information of their activities as fully and as often as possible.

National Economy.

The Patriotic Housekeeping Exhibition at the N.U. Shop has proved so extraordinarily successful that it has been decided to keep open for another week, until December 4th. The demonstrations have been very much appreciated, 300 people having attended during the first week.

Miss Edith Ward is giving a series of three lectures on Monday, November 29th, and Wednesday and Friday, December 1st and 3rd, at 4 p.m., on "How Women May Help the Nation." Entrance fee, 6d. Miss Ward will deal in an interesting and simple manner with the problem of "How and Why we must Save," and these lectures will complete and supplement the demonstrations and talks on domestic economy which have been so successfully held at the Shop during the past two weeks.

Lecturers.

Miss Edith Ward, Cobden Hill Cottage, Radlett, Herts, of whom mention was made last week, has now supplied us with further particulars. She is able to lecture in the afternoon in the Home Counties and occasionally also in the evening in Central London. Her subjects are General Economy—"Why we must Save," "How Women can Help the Nation," &c. Conditions—no fee; travelling expenses. Application, accompanied by information regarding the probable class and size of audience, should be made direct to Miss Ward.

Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, Court o' Hill, Tenbury, is willing to speak for Societies in the Midlands or within reasonable distance of Tenbury (Worc.). No fees; travelling expenses. She writes that her subject would be "The Ethical Side of Economy"—*i.e.*, the value of self-sacrifice in a war that is essentially a war of character. Mrs. Steel will be in Scotland the first half of December and is willing to speak anywhere in Scotland. She would like to book dates as early as possible. Scottish Societies please note.

The United Workers, 175, Piccadilly, is a newly-formed organisation, under the Chairmanship of the Public Trustee, whose object is the promotion of National Economy, and whose methods of work will be co-operation with existing societies. The United Workers are dealing with the financial rather than the domestic economy side of the question, and Mr. Hartley Withers and other experts will be at the office in Piccadilly at 6 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays until further notice to talk with and help other National Economy lecturers. The United Workers are also prepared, whenever possible, to supply lecturers to N.U. Societies.

There are a certain number of Box Cottages, at a shilling, dolls' outfits and Red Cross boxes, at 7s. 6d. each, left over from last year, which we should be very glad to sell from headquarters. Applications should be sent to Miss G. W. Evans, 14, Great Smith Street.

LOST LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE N.U.

In view of the fact that several letters containing Cheques and Postal Orders have lately failed to reach us, we shall be glad if any contributors who have not received an acknowledgment will communicate at once with the Hon. Treasurer, at 14, Great Smith Street, S.W. In order to ensure safe delivery all letters containing money should be registered, and all cheques and postal orders should be crossed.

"THRIFT NOTES."

I have been asked to give some recipes for cooking apples, and I give below the recipes for two simple puddings. They may be made from very small applies. These may be bought very cheaply in the country, as those who grow fruit are often pleased to sell the small apples, as by-products, for very little :—

Appie Jelly.—Place one pound of apples (if small, they need not be peeled), with three ounces of granulated sugar and half-a-pint of water (a little lemon peel is an improvement) in a stew-pan, boil until a pulp, stirring occasionally to prevent the fruit sticking, then rub through a hair sieve with a wooden spoon. Soak half-an-ounce of gelatine in a gill of water, when dissolved stir into the apples, taking care it is quite smoothly dissolved, add a few drops of cochineal. Rinse a pint and-a-half china mould in cold water, pour in the apple, and let it set. Before turning the jelly out place the mould a few seconds in hot water.

Serve the jelly with a custard poured round it; the custard may be made with the yolk of one egg. The white may be set aside and used next day for apple snow.

Apple Snow.—Whip the white of the egg well and mix with apple stewed and passed through a sieve in the same way as for the jelly. Pile the mixture on a dish with a table-spoon in as rocky a form as possible. One egg has done for these two puddings.

Here is a recipe for a pudding without either egg or sugar. It is quite a nice pudding, and nourishing.

Treacle Sponge.—Half-a-pound of flour, three ounces suet (must be chopped very fine), quarter of a pint of treacle, pinch of salt, small teaspoonful carbonate of soda, teaspoonful ground ginger.

Mix dry things together first, then the treacle slightly warmed, then about quarter of a pint of milk. Steam in saucepan half full of water. Basin full up to 1½ inches from the top, with a greased paper over it. Steam for 1½ hours, sometimes 2 hours. It should be firm in middle when cooked.

H. Powell.

THE "ENGLISHWOMAN" EXHIBITION.

The "Englishwoman" Exhibition this year surpasses even its usual high standard. Of special interest, as showing some of the new branches of work opened up to women by the war, is the stall of the London Society for Women's Suffrage. Here may be seen specimens of oxo-acetylene welding for aircraft purposes executed, for the most part, by pupils who are being trained at classes organised by the London Society. It is particularly gratifying that women are showing aptitude for this work, which is so important that the life of the airman depends on the welding being absolutely flawless.

The Exhibition contains exquisite examples of handicrafts of all kinds, and particularly interesting are exhibits of crafts hitherto carried on mainly abroad, but in which there should now be a prospect of capturing and keeping a considerable trade. Among these are the Walberswick Peasant Pottery, an industry carried on in their own homes by Suffolk peasants, and several exhibits of toys. The Bedfordshire village toy industry has been started since the war, with the definite object of capturing the German toy trade. Fine examples of weaving are shown, and also of leather work, much of which has hitherto come from Germany. Some beautiful stained glass is shown by Miss Forbes. Saturday, the 27th, is the last day of the Exhibition, which is open from 11 to 6 o'clock.

LONDON SOCIETY'S SALE.

We are relying on our good friends to make a strong muster and a *special effort to bring their friends* on November 30th and December 1st to the Sale of Plain Work, Comforts for our Soldiers and Sailors, Toys for our Children, and Country Produce for our Households, at Grosvenor House, Upper Grosvenor Street, W. (by kind permission of the Duke of Westminster), entrance 1s., and Wednesday afternoon 6d. Lady Brassey has kindly consented formally to open the Sale on November 30th, and Lady Crosfield on December 1st, at noon each day.

Tea tickets, 1s. (with right of re-admission), will be obtainable at Grosvenor House, and tea served (by kind permission of Mrs. Norman Grosvenor), at 30, Upper Grosvenor Street, next door but one to Grosvenor House.

Messrs. Vickers are (by kind permission of the Duke of Westminster) giving a most interesting cinematographic entertainment, showing women engaged on munition works, admission free. This will prove a great attraction as an illustration of one instance of the enormous amount of work women are doing at this national crisis.

HAMPSTEAD WAR-TIME COOKING DEMONSTRATION.

On Friday, November 12th, the Hampstead Branch of the London Society held a most successful demonstration of War-Time Cooking. In spite of a thick mist and drenching rain, 40 people came to the morning meeting, which was opened by Mr. Hancock Nunn, the Hon. Secretary to the Hampstead Council of Social Welfare. A very big gathering came to the afternoon session; in fact, according to one member of the audience, the hall was too full for comfort. Another hundred people came to the evening meeting. The speakers in the afternoon and evening were the Rev. A. F. Sharp and Miss Brooke Herford, P.L.G. Mrs. Caborne was the demonstrator, and the dainty dishes she cooked were quickly sold to the audience. A collection was taken at each session, and sufficient money was given to meet the expenses of the day, so that the Hampstead Branch is not out of pocket by its efforts.

Many Common Causes were sold, and two new members joined the Society.

OUR SPECIAL HOSPITAL NUMBER.

Our Special Hospital Number has been such a great success that though we printed 26,000 copies we sold out, and could have sold several thousands more. Orders are still coming in for copies for future meetings, and these we expect to be able to execute out of the trade returns as they come in.

Accounts of the numbers sold by individuals for the Bague Boche competition are coming in, and we shall be glad to have all these by the end of the month, so that the result may be announced in our next issue.

DONATIONS TO N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

	£	s.	d.
Further donations received to Nov. 18th, 1915:—			
Forward as per list of Nov. 11th	73,615	10	8½
*Mdlle. Melina Kate Le Maistre	2	0	0
*Robt. J. Duncan, Esq. (Serbia)	5	0	0
Misses Slight (Serbia)	1	0	0
David G. McRitchie (Serbia)	1	0	0
Mrs. Marian Millar, per David Patrick, Esq.	2	10	0
*G. F. Barbour, Esq. (Bonskied, Pitlochry)	25	0	0
Miss H. M. Lamb (Serbia) ...	2	2	0
*Collected by Mrs. Ramsay and Dr. Mabel Ramsay, to continue "Plymouth," "Devon," and "Cornwall" Beds (Serbia)	39	0	0
Miss Isabella H. Steel	1	0	0
*Madge Neill Fraser Memorial Fund, per Mrs. Marshall, Queen Mary's Grammar School, Walsall (already acknowledged, £2,500) ...	500	0	0
Miss F. M. Dingwall Smith (Serbia)	5	0	0
Dr. Esther Carling	3	3	0
Collected in St. Madoes Parish Church, per Alex. G. Gilmour, Esq. (Serbia) ...	2	2	0
Gateshead W.S.S., per Miss Stewart, Hon. Treas., Result of Collection at Meeting on behalf of S.W.H.	1	6	0
*Mrs. Tod, further donation to name "In Memoriam Leonore, Glenesk" Bed (Royaumont)	25	0	0
*Captain G. Towers (Serbia)...	1	0	0
*Rev. D. Glass (Serbia) ...	15	0	0
Bible Class, Troon Parish Church Women's Guild, per Mrs. Finlay, Hon. Treas. ...	1	8	9
*Miss Lily Coats	200	0	0
*Collected by Salisbury W.S.S., further per Mrs. Roger Clark, to name "Salisbury" Bed (Lazarovatz) (Serbia) ...	25	0	0
Dr. and Mrs. J. N Todd ...	1	1	0
*Miss Lee, towards "Charity" Bed (of "Faith, Hope, and Charity," in Salonica, already acknowledged £75) ...	25	0	0
Mrs. Tullis, to name a bed "In Memory of May 25th, 1915," for one year (Salonika)	50	0	0
Messrs. Turnbull & Spears ...	1	0	0
Doncaster W.S.S., per Miss Hubbard, Hon. Sec., Yorkshire Inst. for the Deaf, Proceeds of Miss Thurstan's Lecture in Doncaster ...	7	14	8
Mrs. B. Macpherson' (Serbia)	5	0	0
Mrs. Munro Mackenzie (Serbia)	1	1	0
Mrs. Hogarth	1	0	0
Part proceeds of Concert by Greenock School Children's Choir, per Cuthbert Foster, Esq., to name "Greenock School Children's Choir" Bed (Dr. Elsie Inglis Unit, Serbia)	50	0	0
*14th instalment Paisley W.S.S. and Friends, per Miss M. G. Todd, Hon. Treas., to maintain 3rd "Paisley" Bed in Serbia for 2nd 6 months	25	0	0
*Sherborne W.S.S. and Friends, per Mrs. Baxter, Hon. Treas., to complete "Sherborne" Bed in Serbia, 2nd six months, per Miss A. C. Carey	22	7	0
Bellahouston Academy Magazine Co., per Robt. Wallace, Esq., Treas. (Serbia)	1	0	0
Some Members of Dornoch W.S.S., per Miss Munro, Hon. Treas. (Serbia)		6	6
Proceeds of Serbian Flag Day, held by Ilkley W.S.S., per Mrs. G. E. Foster, Hon. Sec., to name "Ilkley" Bed and "Ben Rhydding" Bed for a year in Dr. Elsie Inglis' Unit (Serbia)	100	18	9
Jas. I. Blackwood, Esq., per R. Blackwood, Esq.	1	0	0
*Staff of Tower Bank Public School, Edinburgh, per Robt. T. Collet, Esq., Headmaster (Serbia)		12	0
Mrs. H. Cock (General Funds)	2	0	0
Mrs. H. W. Roberts	5	5	0
Mrs. J. P. Bell	1	10	0
"L. C.," per Messrs. J. & F. Anderson (Serbia)	10	0	0
Leeds W.S.S., per Miss I. O. Ford, Hon. Sec., to name "Leeds" Bed (Serbia, Dr. Hutchison's Unit)	56	10	0
William Morton, Esq.	2	0	0
Collected by Miss Dulcie Turnbull and Mrs. Routledge, to name "Newcastle" Bed (Serbia, Dr. Hutchison's Unit), £6 for General Fund	56	0	0
*Collected at a Meeting of the Wokingham W.S.S., per Miss Powell, Hon. Treas.	5	10	0
*Mrs. Mitchell, to name "Margaret Mitchell" Bed at Salonika, for 2nd 6 months (Girton and Newnham Unit)	25	0	0
Perth Willard "Y," per Miss M. Slater, Treas., Collection at Miss Henderson's Meeting (Royaumont)	6	18	0
From Readers of *The Scottish Farmer*, per Miss Margaret Shanks, to name *Scottish Farmer* Bed (Royaumont) ...	50	0	0
Greenock Staff of Clyde Pilots, per S. Hartley, Esq.	10	0	0
*Miss M. V. Kitson	1	0	0
Miss M. W. Porter (Serbia) ...	1	0	0
Miss Nina B. Hill	2	0	0
Mrs. Harris	1	0	0
*Miss Grace Findlater	3	0	0
Miss Brown, per Miss E. H. Brown	1	0	0
St. Andrews Liberal Assoc., per Mrs. C. L. W. Shevon, Hon. Treas.	3	0	0
Miss Alison (Serbia)	10	0	0
Galston Miners, per Buchan Littlejohn, Esq., Treas., to name "Galston Miners'" Bed (Dr. Hutchison's Unit)	25	0	0
*Mrs. W. G. Anderson, to name "Sympathy" Bed in Serbia (Dr. Inglis' Unit)	50	0	0
Mrs. George H. Laird (Serbia)	3	3	0
Mrs. McMillan	25	0	0
Mrs. Russell (Serbia)	5	0	0
Miss Webster	1	0	0
Mrs. Walter Briggs	5	0	0
Mrs. F Holmes and Mrs. Ellison, per Mrs. Walter Briggs	1	0	0
Mrs Ellingsen	5	0	0
Dr. John Aitken (Serbia) ...	5	5	0
Mrs. Dawson		5	0
Miss Clara V. Reid, to name Bed (Serbia)	25	0	0
Miss M. Cudworth	1	0	0
*Miss C. E. Hossack	5	0	0
Mistresses of Kirkcaldy High School, per Miss Mary Buchan (Serbia)	1	2	0
Miss Gordon	1	1	0
An Admirer	2	0	0
*Lady Cowan (Serbia)	5	0	0
*Miss Constable	10	0	0
I. C. L. (Serbia)		5	0
Kelvin Workers War Relief Fund, per C. W. Wainwright, Esq., Treas., Messrs. Bottomley & Baird Ltd. Employees	10	0	0
*Messrs. Glenfield & Kennedy's Employees, per Mrs. Robertson, £50 to name "Glenfield & Kennedy's Employees, Kilmarnock, No. I" Bed (France), balance towards bed in Serbia. Already acknowledged (£66 8s.) ...			
*Per Miss Macdonald, towards "Roxburgh Hotel and Charlotte Square" Bed: Misses Macdonald (£1 6s. 8d.), Lady Stormouth Darling (2s.), Miss Ethel Hunt, per Mrs. Hunt ($1—4s.)	1	12	8
*Winchester W.S.S., per Miss A. E. Dumbleton, Hon. Sec., Result of Miss Burke's Meetings: £25 to name "Winchester" Bed in Dr. Blair's Hospital; £25 to name "Ruth Farnam, Winchester II." Bed, from Mrs. Farnam; £25 from Sir George Grant Suttie, to name "Madam Christitch, Winchester III." Bed, Dr. Blair's Hospital	75	0	0
Total	£75,281	10	0½

* Denotes additional donation.

Further List of Beds Named.

Name of Bed.	*Donor.*
"In Memoriam Leonore, Glenesk" (Royaumont)	Mrs. Tod, Glenesk.
"Salisbury" (Dr. Inglis' Hospital) (Serbia)	Collected by Salisbury W.S.S., per Mrs. Roger Clark, Street, Somerset.
"Charity" (Dr. McIlroy's Hospital, Salonika) (Girton and Newnham Unit)	Miss Lee, 16, St. Albans Road, Edinburgh.
"In Memory, May 25th, 1915" (Dr. McIroy's Hospital (Girton & Newnham Unit)	Mrs. Tullis, 1, Chesterfield Gardens, Frognal, Hampstead.
"Greenock School Children's Choir" (Dr. Inglis' Hospital) (Serbia)... ...	Part proceeds of Concert by Greenock School Children, per Cuthbert Foster, Esq., 2, Margaret Street, Greenock.
"3rd Paisley" (2nd six months) ...	Per Miss M. G. Todd, Hon. Treas., 5, Buchanan Terrace, Paisley.
"Sherborne" (2nd six months)... ...	Per Miss Carey and Mrs. Baxter, Hon. Treas., Sherborne W.S.S. and Friends, Sherborne, Dorset.
"Ilkley" (Dr. Inglis' Hospital) (Serbia)	Proceeds of Serbian Flag Day, per Ilkley W.S.S., per Mrs. G. E. Foster, Hon. Sec., Greenbank, Myddleton.
"Ben Rhydding" (Dr. Inglis' Hospital) (Serbia)	" " " " "
"Leeds" (Dr. Hutchison's Hospital) (Serbia)	Leeds W.S.S., per Miss Isabella Ford, Hon. Sec., Adel Lodge, Leeds.
"Newcastle-on-Tyne" (Dr. Hutchison's Hospital) (Serbia)	Collected by Miss Dulcie Turnbull and Mrs. Routledge, 62, Jesmond Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
"Margaret Mitchell" (Dr McIlroy's Hospital) (Girton and Newnham Unit)	Mrs. Mitchell Springwood, Stirling.
Scottish Farmers (Royaumont) ...	Readers of *The Scottish Farmer*, per Miss Marg. Shanks, 1, The Villas, Egremont, Cumberland.
"Galston Miners" (Dr. Hutchison's Hospital) (Serbia)	Galston Miners, per Buchan Littlejohn, Esq., 9, Brewland Street, Galston, Ayrshire.
"Sympathy" (Dr. Inglis' Hospital) (Serbia)	Mr and Mrs. W. F. G. Anderson, 10, Park Terrace, Glasgow.
"Glenfield & Kennedy's Employees No. I." (Royaumont)	Employees of Messrs. Glenfield & Kennedy, Kilmarnock, per Mrs. Robertson.
"Winchester I." (Dr. Blair's Hospital) (Salonika)	Winchester W.S.S., per Miss A. E. Dumbleton, Hon. Sec., Result of Miss Burke's Meetings.
"Ruth Farnam, Winchester II." (Dr. Blair's Hospital) (Salonika)	Mrs. Farnam, Weeke Manor, Winchester.
"Madame Christitch, Winchester III." (Dr. Blair's Hospital) (Salonika) ...	Sir George Grant Suttie, per Winchester W.S.S.

Further contributions will be gratefully received to carry on the work. Cheques should be sent either to the Hon. Secretary, Dr. Elsie Inglis, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, or to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, Red House, Greenock, and crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland."

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What Some of Our Societies are Doing.

London Society.

The London Society has been authorised to start a Soldiers' Canteen at Waterloo Station, and the London and South-Western Railway have placed convenient premises at their disposal. Contributions may be sent to Lady Brassey, at 58, Victoria Street, to enable the Canteen to be started without delay.

The following meetings have been held in aid of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals, but were by mistake not inserted under "Forthcoming Meetings":—

November 15th. Whitfield Tabernacle. Speaker, Miss K. Burke.
November 16th. Putney. Speaker, Miss K. Burke.
November 17th. Wesleyan Chapel, Waterloo Road. Speaker, Miss Franklin.
November 18th. Coleridge Hall, Crouch End. Speaker, Miss K. Burke.
November 27th. Tonbridge. Speaker, Miss K. Burke.

Croydon.

The second of three conferences was held on November 4th in the Art Gallery, Park Lane, Croydon, Mrs. Allen in the chair. Mrs. Parker, Lord Kitchener's sister, spoke on "Patriotic Clubs," and Mrs. Wilson Potter on "Mixed Clubs." Mrs. Parker said the men at the front who returned on leave often contributed many shillings toward the clubs, because of their beneficial effect on their wives. She advocated hot suppers, as the women were often under-fed. Mrs. Wilson Potter said the mixed clubs kept respectable girls off the streets, affording pleasant social intercourse between men and women. Mrs. Jones described the management of a large club of this kind. There was an animated discussion with many questions, and tea followed. A collection was taken, half being sent to a new club at Addiscombe for soldiers' and sailors' wives. The two first conferences were excellently attended.

Deal and Walmer Society.

The anual report is just issued, a record of some usetul work in the past year. Members and non-members met at the house of the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Clare Royse, to sew for the Scottish Women's Hospitals in Serbia. The collection sent in exceeded 300 articles. There are six war hospitals running locally, much personal service is needed and loyally given. It is gratifying to note that the Hon. Secretary of the Friends of Women's Suffrage, Mrs. Hinton, is a special constable, a unique position in Walmer.

The Branch deeply regrets that it is losing the services of its excellent Treasurer, Mrs. Marks, owing to her removal from Walmer. She has been a tower of strength. Miss Strafford, Selsdon, Dover Road, Walmer, has most kindly stepped into the breach, and, from December 1st, will act as Treasurer.

It is hoped that an attempt will be made to hold a Thrift Demonstration and Exhibition.

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WHY KEEP USELESS JEWELLERY?

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ALL PARCELS receive offer or cash, by return post.

Sunderland Society.

We are holding monthly meetings. On Thursday, November 11th, Dr. Dora Bunting was the speaker, her subject "International Law." Dr. Bunting's paper was analytical rather than constructive in character, but its suggestiveness led to a discussion as to schemes for promoting and strengthening laws between nations.

The Society recently sent up its second contribution to the Hospitals Fund, and is actively canvassing in the shipyards and works of the town on behalf of the Maintenance Fund. So far we have to record three successes, which means from £100 to £120 in the year, that is, from these workshops alone, apart from the contributions promised regularly by several of our members.

Braintree.

A considerable company assembled on November 15th at the Vestry Hall, Braintree, to listen to Mrs. Corbett-Ashby on "The Diplomatic Relations of Russia and England Since 1815." Miss K. Courtauld, presiding, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Hills, of Bocking, said the present war had given women the opportunity to answer practically many objections to Women's Suffrage; if women had not been able to fight, they at least had set many men at liberty to join the armies by taking their places in civilian avocations, and had assisted military operations by ministering to the wounded; proceeding to draw the attention of the audience to the work of the Scottish Women's Hospitals in France and Serbia, for which object a collection was taken at the close of the meeting. Mrs. Corbett-Ashby dealt in her most interesting lecture with the diplomatic causes of the present conflict, mainly in relation to Russia and England, but also covering in a general way the diplomatic history of Europe in regard to the present belligerents since the Congress of Vienna. It is quite impossible, however, in a short report, to do justice to a lecture packed with information on such complex situations. Mrs. Corbett-Ashby answered many questions after the lecture put to her by members of the deeply interested audience.

Wallasey and Wirral.

In accordance with the decision taken at the annual meeting a patriotic housekeeping exhibition has been organised, which will be opened on November 29th at 3 p.m. by the Mayor of Wallasey.

The exhibition, which is to be held in the Presbyterian Hall, Seacombe (by the kindness of the Board of Management), will be open for a week. There will be exhibits from the Liverpool Vegetarian Society, the Wallasey B.W.T.A. Branches, the Wallasey Maternity Centre, and Babies' Welcome—a stall where all kinds of labour saving appliances will be shown. There will be two demonstrations of the making of economical foot wear by an expert, cookery demonstration, vegetarian and otherwise, will take place twice daily at 3.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. Talks on the nursing and management of babies will be given, as well as on health by Dr. Barlow, M.O.H., and Dr. Alice Kerr, and other well-known local speakers will lecture on "Thrift and Temperance." Admission, 3 to 6 daily, 2d., 6 to 9, 1d.

Bideford.

A very successful sale of work took place on Saturday, October 30th, in the Bideford Hospital with a view to raise funds to endow a bed in the Scottish Women's Hospital in Serbia to be called the "Bideford Hospital Bed." Miss Lennox, the matron, who is a member of the Bideford Women's Suffrage Society, was able to forward £60 (partly raised by subscription) to the hon. treasurer of the hospitals.

Winchester.

On November 13th two very successful meetings were held at the Banqueting Hall, Winchester, for the Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service. Miss Burke spoke at both, and in the evening showed some very interesting lantern slides of hospital scenes, both in France and Serbia. Lady Selborne occupied the chair at the afternoon meeting, and Miss Bramston in the evening. The result of the two meetings has been to secure three beds in the Mary Blair Hospital, which is about to start for Serbia. The first, which was secured by the afternoon collection of £25, is to be named the Winchester Suffragists' Bed; the second, which is given by Mrs. Farnam, a lady resident in Winchester, who has been much in Serbia and holds a decoration given her by the King of Serbia for her services in the last Balkan war, is to be called the "Ruth Farnam Bed"; and a third, given through Mr. Farnam, the Madame Christitch Bed. The evening collection amounted to over £12.

The Winchester Suffrage Society has, in conjunction with the local branch of the Co-operative Guild and the N.U.W.W., been working hard to establish an Infant Welfare Centre and Mothers' Club in the city, and hopes to open early in the year. The war has turned the quiet old cathedral town into a busy military centre, and numbers of young wives have followed their husbands, to be near them as long as possible, and it seems very necessary that some organisation for their help and welfare should be established.

Women and Church Councils.

At the quarterly meeting of St. Luke's Parochial Church Council, Reading, held on Monday, November 8th, the Vicar, the Rev. F. J. Howard presiding, the following resolution was carried unanimously, after discussion:

> "That the principle of the right of both sexes to be represented upon the Church Councils, having been conceded in the election of members of Parochial Church Councils, this Council is strongly of opinion that the rules for the representation of the laity in the Councils of the Church should be so amended as to render women communicants eligible to all assemblies now open to male lay communicants."

Mr. F. Mason, a member of the Reading Society, proposed the resolution, which was sent to the Rural Dean, the Bishop of the Diocese, and to the other Church Councils in the Deanery. Notices of the passing of the resolution have appeared in the local press.

Madame Nikitina at the Aeolian Hall.

Madame Aimee Nikitina, the great Russian prima donna of the Petrograd Opera, is now in England, and has promised to honour her friend Madame Alys Bateman by singing for her at her next concert, on December 7th, to aid those of our heroic soldiers and sailors blinded in this most inhuman of wars. It is her first appearance on any concert platform in England, and it may well be believed that nothing short of such an appealing charity would have tempted her to give her services. Musically it is an event of the first magnitude, and since the accommodation at the Æolian Hall is limited, the patrons and subscribers to this remarkable series of concerts should secure their seats at once. Madame Nikitina will sing songs from Trailin, Rachmanninov, Borodin, and an aria from Rimsky-Korsakov's "The Bride of the Tzar." Mr. Arthur Rubinstein is giving a pianoforte recital at the January concert.

Forthcoming Meetings.

NOVEMBER 26.

Bristol—Hamilton's Rooms—Patriotic Housekeeping Exhibition—November 26th—December 1st. 2.0—9.0

Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—"At Home"—Mrs. Leslie Mackenzie on "The Welfare of Children under School Age" 4.30

Glasgow—Charing Cross Halls—Business: Annual report and financial statement 8.0

Guildford—1a, Mount Street—Miss Frost on "Patriotic Economy" 3.0

Hunstanton—Drawing Room Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Hazard

Manchester—St. Matthew's Schools, Tonman Street—Miss Stockdale on "Economies in War Time" 3.0

Sheffield—30, Campo Lane—Dr. Helen Wilson on "The Working Woman's Leisure and Recreation" 7.30

Swanley—Royal Horticultural College—Meeting for the Scottish Women's Hospitals—Speaker, Miss Burke—Hostess, Miss Wilkinson 5.30

Topsham—Boys' Schoolroom—Miss Churton on "War Economies" 8.0

NOVEMBER 27.

Nempnett (near Bristol)—Lantern Lecture on the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals—Speaker, Mrs. Ring

Richmond—16, Denbigh Gardens (by kind permission of Mrs. Gates)—Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D., on "The Congress of Vienna, and What may be Learned from It"—Admission free, by ticket only, to be obtained beforehand from Miss Henderson, "Belsize," Queen's Road, Richmond 8.30

Tunbridge—Meeting in aid of the Scottish Women's Hospitals—Speaker, Miss Burke—Hostess, Mrs. Vennings 3.0

NOVEMBER 29.

Bristol—Hope Chapel—Address by Mr. H. Hicks, B.A. 8.0

Cardiff—Cory Hall—Patriotic Housekeeping and Child Welfare Exhibition (under the auspices of the Cardiff and District Women's Suffrage Society)—To be opened in the afternoon by Mrs. Mary Davies, F.R.A.M.—Chair,

the Lord Mayor of Cardiff (admission 1s.). The Exhibition will remain open until December 4th, daily, 2.0-9.30—Admission 3d., after 5 p.m. 1d.—Lecturers, Miss Petty, Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Russell, Miss Foxley, M.A., Dr. Cresser, Dr. Gilchrist, Miss Forsdyke, and others.

Paddington—59, Porchester Terrace (by kind permission of Mrs. Herbert Samuel)—Speaker, Miss Kathleen Burke on the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals 8.0

Southwater—Miss Frost on "Practical Methods of Economy"

NOVEMBER 30.

Kensington—Town Hall—Sir Edwin Pears, LL.B., on "Constantinople—Past and Present"—Chair, Dr. Florence Willey 8.30

Litchfield—The Bishop's Palace—Lantern Lecture on "The Scottish Women's Hospitals"—Speaker, Miss Maunis—Chair, Mrs. Kempthorne 3.30

Purley—The Institute, Tram Terminus—Patriotic Housekeeping Exhibition and Practical Demonstrations of Economical Cookery (in conjunction with the National Food Economy League)—From November 30th to December 2nd (inclusive) 3.0—5.0

Westminster—Grosvenor House, Upper Grosvenor Street (by kind permission of the Duke of Westminster)—London Society's Sale of Plain Work—To be opened by Countess Brassey, and on December 1st by Lady Crosfield 11.0—6.0

Worthing—Miss Frost on "How We Can Save"

DECEMBER 1.

Heathfield—Miss Frost on "Practical Methods of Economy"

Tunbridge Wells—18, Crescent Road—Annual Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Oliver Strachey

Walsall—Co-operative Hall—Lantern Lecture on "The Scottish Women's Hospital in Serbia"—Speaker, Dr. Mary Phillips—Chair, Mr. E. N. Marshall (Admission free; silver collection) 8.0

Walworth—Browning Hall, York Street—Lantern Lecture by Miss Burke on the Scottish Hospitals 2.45

DECEMBER 2.

Coventry—St. Mary's Hall—Public Meeting—Speakers, Mrs. Ring on "Some War Heroines"—Miss Matters on "New Ideals for Old" 8.0

Guildford—High School for Girls—Lecture by Mr. Reckitt, M.A., on "Germany"—Admission 6d. 3.0

Haywards Heath—Miss Frost on "Best Use of Food"

Wallasey and Wirral—St. Paul's Schools, Seacomb—Tipperary Club 8.0—10.0

DECEMBER 3.

Crawley—Miss Frost on "Patriotic Housekeeping"

Croydon—Croham Hurst School (by kind invitation of Miss Clark and Miss Ellis)—Conference on Women Patrols—Speaker, Mrs. Heighton and others—Chair, the Rev. Canon White-Thomson 8.30

Lancaster Gate—St. Mary's College—Miss Beatrice Hunter on "The N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals" 5.30

Olton—St. Margaret's Schoolrooms—Lantern Lecture on "The N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals in France and Serbia"—Speaker, Mrs. Sime—Chair, Dr. Lunn 8.0

Working Parties.

Birkenhead—Theosophical Society's Rooms, 48A, Hamilton Street—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals 2nd and 4th Monday in the month, 2.0

Blackheath and Greenwich Sewing Party for Scottish Women's Hospital—at 8, Shooter's Hill Road—Hostess, Mrs. Monk Every Tuesday, 2.0—6.0

Bolton—Suffrage Shop, Bradshawgate—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Monday, 2.30, and every Thursday at 8.0

Bridlington—Sewing Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals—Every Wednesday 3.0—6.0

Bristol—40, Park Street—Working Party—Every Wednesday, 3.0

Buxton—At Collinson's Café—Sewing Meeting for Manchester and District Field Hospital—Visitors invited Every Thursday, 2.30

Eastbourne—At the Club, 154, Terminus Road—Sewing Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Hospitals in France and Serbia Every Monday, 2.30—4.30

Guildford—"Maesmor," East Horsley—Sewing Party Every Wednesday, 5.0

Highgate—Working Party for L.S.W.S. Sale of Work—Hostess, Mrs. Garnett, 26, West Hill, Highgate Every Wednesday, 3.0—5.0

Huddersfield—Sewing Meetings will be held at the Office, 41, Spring Street Every Tuesday, 2.30 p.m.

Paddington—31, Hatherley Grove, Westbourne Grove (by kind permission of Messrs. William Owen, Ltd.)—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every day, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Port Talbot—In room over Recruiting Office—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Wednesday, 6—8.30

Scarborough—6, Falconer Chambers—Working Party Every Monday, 2.45

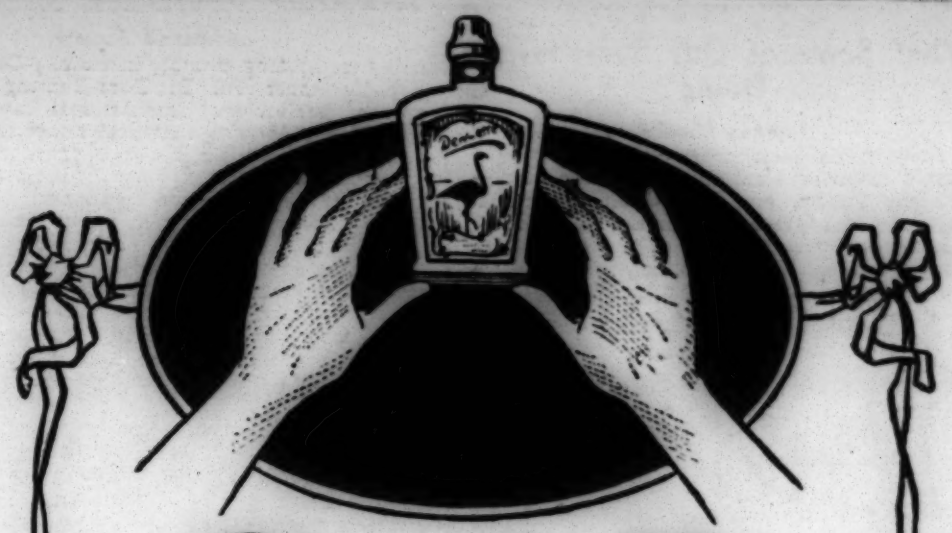
Shipley and Baildon—Ladies' Parlour of Saltaire Congregational Church School—Sewing Meeting on December 2nd, and fortnightly 2.30

Solihull—F.W.S. Working Party for Italian Troops, at the Church House—Hostess, Mrs. Maurice Davis Every Tuesday, 7.30

South Kensington—Belgian Hostel, 1, Argyll Road—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Tuesday and Friday, 3 to 6.30 p.m.

Wakefield—"The Laurels," St. John's North—Sewing Party Every Thursday, 2.30—6.0 and 7.0—9.0

Warwick and Leamington—35, Warwick Street, Leamington—Working Party to make Sand Bags Every Monday and Friday, 2.30



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Continued from page 447.

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